

13 years of service to numismatics

NI BULLETIN

Volume 11

Number 12

Price One Dollar



DECEMBER 1977

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Correspondence should be directed to those persons and addresses above for departments indicated. (If no address is shown, use the regular NI mailing address.) All other correspondence should be mailed direct to: Numismatics International, P. O. Box 30013, Dallas, Texas 75230, USA.

PUBLICATION DEADLINE: The Friday following the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for submitting material for the following month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN*. All material should be mailed direct to the editor's address shown above.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

December 1977 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by February 1, 1978, their membership will become effective that date. (MT = Will Trade by Mail).

- 1368-MT Michael O. Porter, 350 Falmouth Road, Falmouth, Maine 04105
(Canadian Tokens)
- 1369 T. T. Maroulis, 2516 Jasper Court, Norfolk, Va. 23518
(Pre-1917 Russia, Ancient Greek)
- 1370 William P. Shumaker, Box 156A, RDF 2, Clinton, Maine 04927
(Canadian Coins & Tokens, German Notgeld)
- 1371-MT James Dyson, P. O. Box 192, Mascot, N.S.W. 2020, Australia
(World Coins by Date)
- 1372 Elmer D. Russie, Am Nauheimer Bach 15, 635 Bad Nauheim, N.M.,
West Germany -- (Canada, West Germany, Crowns, Gold)
- 1373 Larry Cramer, 21 Gulflin Road, Liverpool, N. Y. 13088
(Foreign Minor Coinage from 1700)
- 1374-MT Robert L. Goble, 6801 N. Barr, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73132
(World Types)
- 1375-MF James Lorah, P. O. Box 24483, Oakland Park, Fla. 33307
(Dealer in France & French Colonies)
-

Regular Membership Converted to Life Membership:

- LM-12 I. C. G. Campbell, R. R. Box 200 G. G., Weeping Water, NE 68463
(1077) (South India)
- LM-13 Charles H. Blackburn, P. O. Box 7401, Carmel, Calif. 93921
(899) (Dealer in World Coins)
- LM-14 Leroy E. Wright, P. O. Box 81, N. Versailles, Pa. 15137
(550) (Japan)
-

SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP NOTICE

All those on the membership rolls October 1 were mailed a 1978 dues notice October 5, 1977. These notices were mailed by 1st Class Mail. If your membership number is below 1358 and you have not yet received your notice, please contact the Treasurer.

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following donations since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation and Stated Value</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
Abart, Gerta	\$3.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
Abart, Rolland L.	\$3.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
Aid, C. Toney	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Andrews, C. C.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Anonymous	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Bassett, G. R.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Baumeister, G. M., Jr.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Benson, Wm. E.	\$14.88 Cash	NI Library Fund
Bertolini, Ernest E.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Boczarska, Christine	\$25.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Boeshaar, David F.	\$2.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Burzinski, Lester	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Carpenter, Dale	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Conway, Rev. Francis	\$3.00 Cash	Office Expense
Dittrich, Thomas C.	\$15.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Donahue, Bruce	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Ebert, E. D.	\$8.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Edwards, David	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Edwards, Kary T.	\$10.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Eggert, Jim	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Eisen, Stuart T.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Eisen, Stuart T.	\$5.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Engle, Gordon E.	\$5.80 Cash	NI Library Fund
Evers, Ed	\$2.80 Cash	NI Reference Collection
Eyler, Philip L.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Eyler, Philip L.	3 coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
Forney, Charles W., Jr.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund and
Frank, Raymond S., Jr.	\$8.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Furgoch, Glenn	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Gatto, Richard L.	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
German, Bill	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Gonya, John W.	\$18.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Gregory, Darwin E.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Griswold, Edward C.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Hansen, George, Jr.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Harl, Sidney W.	\$8.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Heaton, Charles	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Hebert, Raymond J.	362 coins & tokens (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
His, George	\$10.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Kirk, Edward B.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Kleckner, Donald S.	\$8.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Kobierski, Chester	\$10.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
Kore, Alexander V.	\$2.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
Loch, Robert	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Major, W. H.	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Mariani, Walter	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Morrison, Charles N.	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation and Stated Value</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
Naef, Edwin	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Olivia Collection	6 coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
Orcutt, Bert E.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Oldham, Wayland	\$.75 Cash	General Operating Fund
Panish, Charles K.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Peters, Jess	\$10.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Rockwell, Thomas P.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Schechter, David	\$8.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Smith, M. C.	\$3.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
Thompson, William B.	\$13.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
Thornton, Robert L.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Toll, Edward	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Turk, Robert P.	\$18.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Walker, Ralph S.	\$7.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
West, Kenneth	\$7.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

(NVS = No Value Stated by donor)

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is noted below to members who have kindly donated material to the NI Library. As asterisk (*) indicates those books which have not been previously listed. The letters "ne" indicate new editions.

I. C. G. Campbell (in memory of George Apping)

SEABY, H. A. *Roman Silver Coins, Vol. 1, Parts 1 & 2, The Republic to Augustus.*

SEABY, H. A. *Roman Silver Coins, Vol. 2, Parts 1 & 2, Tiberius to Commodus.*

UTBERG, NEIL S. *THE COINS OF MEXICO.* Pub. 1961, 46pp, illus.

*LHOTKA, JOHN F. *INTRODUCTION TO EAST ROMAN COINAGE.* Pub. 1959, 112pp, illus.

*MATTINGLY, HAROLD/SYDENHAM, EDWARD A. *THE ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE, Vol. 1. Augustus to Vitellius.* Reprint 1948, 279pp, w/plates.

Dartmouth College

*TERRACE, EDWARD LEE. *Some Historical Roman Coins from the Henry Fairbanks Collection of Greek and Roman Coins at Dartmouth College.* Pub. 1958, 44pp, illus.

*ENGSTROM, J. ERIC. *COINS IN SHAKESPEARE. A Numismatic Guide.* Pub. 1964, 67pp, illus.

Jerome H. Remick

ne REMICK, JEROME H./ALMANZAR, ALCEDO. *THE COINAGE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Second Edition.* Pub. 1972, 37pp, illus.

- *WALRAFEN, BARBARA C. *INFLUENCIA DE PLATA GRUESA*. Pub. 1968, 24pp, w/plates.

Randolph Zander

- SCOTT, J. W. *COPPER AND NICKEL COINS OF THE WORLD*. 17th edition, reprinted 1963, 169pp, illus.
- OKA, M. *SILVER CROWNS OF THE FAR EAST*. Pub. 1966, 155pp, illus.
- HARRIS, ROBERT P. *PILLARS & PORTRAITS*. (Second Edition). Pub. 1969, 112pp, illus.
- SEABY, H. A. *Roman Silver Coins, Vol. 1, Parts 1 & 2, The Republic to Augustus*. Pub. 1952, 137pp, illus.
- SEABY, H. A. *Roman Silver Coins, Vol. 2, Parts 1 & 2, Tiberius to Commodus*. Pub. 1954, 183pp, illus.
- *BANK OF BERMUDA. *Coin Collection*. Pub. 1969, 37pp, illus. A short history of coins used for trading in Bermuda from the 16th century to present.
- *DE MEY, JEAN. *Les Monnaies des Souverains Luxembourgeois (984-1790)*. Pub. 1966, 74pp, illus.
- *DE MEY, JEAN. *Les Monnaies des Ducs de Brabant (1106-1467)*. Pub. 1966, 62pp, illus.
- *DIVO, JEAN-PAUL. *Die Neueren Munzen der Schweiz und des Furstentums Liechtenstein 1850-1963*. Pub. 1965, 96pp, illus.
- *RAYMOND, WAYTE. *THE EARLY MEDALS OF WASHINGTON*. Pub. 1941, 16pp, illus.
- *WATSON, JOHN G. *COMMON CHINESE COINS*. Pub. 1924, 26pp, illus.
- *PORCHER, HERMANN. *Catalogo de precos de Moedas Brasileiras 1643-1945*. Pub. 1945, 141pp, w/plates.
- *MEHL, B. MAX. *The Commemorative Coins of the United States*. Pub. 1937, 60pp, illus.
- *SLABAUGH, ARLIE R. *Emergency Monies of the World 1914-1924*. Pub. 1965, 54pp, illus.
- *FULD, GEORGE & MELVIN. *A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens*. Pub. 1962, 96pp, illus.
- *SERRURE, RAYMOND. *Monnaies Feodales et Provinciales de France et de l'Orient Latin*. Pub. 1894, 174pp, illus.

II. This ends the December 1977 Report and the Librarian wishes to take this opportunity to thank the members for their excellent support. We appreciate your keeping us in mind for without your help, and interest, we cannot grow or even exist. I hope that your past year has been as pleasant and as busy as ours and I hope that the coming year brings you all good health and happiness.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., LIBRARIAN

YOUNG ANNOUNCES 15th NI MAIL BIDE SALE

Mail Bid Sale Chairman Carl Young is pleased to announce that lots are now being received for the 15th NI MAIL BID SALE. (See the July 1977 *NOTES OF INTEREST* for rules and information pertaining to how the sale is to be handled.) All lots must be received in Dallas by January 15, 1978. Lots should be mailed to Carl Young, Box 1836, Dallas, Texas 75221.

The closing date of the sale will be April 19, 1978.

A LEVANTETALER USED IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

by Kenneth M. MacKenzie, Tenaflly, New Jersey, NI #364

Only a few coins were issued during the reign of Sultan Murad V, these were silver and gold from the mints in Constantinople and Misr(Egypt), and a gold coin from Tunis. He came to the throne on 30th May 1876 and reigned for three months, and was deposed to make way for his brother the thirty-fourth sultan, Abdul Hamid II.



Maria Theresa Thaler (restrike)
1780 (see F. Leypold: *Der-Maria-Theresien-Taler 1780*. Published by author, Wiener-Neustadt 1976. #T21 plate 8.)

40mm. 27.62 gms. 2.5mm thick.

The coin illustrated here bears the tughra of Murad V over which the familiar countermark for El-Hijaz has been struck, probably at the time of Sharif Husein bin 'Ali bin 'Awn was proclaimed King of the Hijaz on January 3rd 1917. The second mark facilitated the exchange of the coin at one rial in local transactions.

Until now the earliest known Arabic counterstamp on a Maria Theresa Thaler was issued by Munassir bin 'Abdullah in AH 1307 (1889) the ruler of the newly formed Qua'iti State of Shihr and Mukallah, who later became sultan in 1902, of the State which was in the eastern part of the Aden protectorate.

Murad's tughra follows the form of the Constantinople issues, and is read: *Khan Muhammad Murad bin 'Abdul Medjid el-muzaffir da'ima*, and not as in the Egyptian form in which the name *Muhammad* has been omitted.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION (Continued from last month):

(Only coins grading FINE or better are being listed in this continuing inventory of the NI Reference Collection. Members are invited to donate any issues not listed. Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reason, may do so by paying postage and insurance both ways.)

(Note: The best specimen of each issue and variety received is retained for the collection, while duplicates will be sold or put to other uses to offset the expenses of maintaining the collection.)

As we start our third complete listing of the collection, one small change has been made. Coins in the collection in UNCIRCULATED condition will be underlined.

AFGHANISTAN: Y90 - SH1316(1937); Y93 - SH1316(1937); Y94 - SH1316
(1937); Y96 - SH1330(1951); Y96a - SH1332(1953); Y98 - SH1337
(1958); Y99 - SH1337(1958).

ALBANIA. Y14 - 1935R; Y15 - 1935R; Y28 - 1940; Y35 - 1947.

ALGERIA: Y1 - 1949(a); Y2 - 1949(a); Y3 - 1950(a), 1952(a); Y4 -
1964; Y5 - 1964; Y6 - 1964; Y7 - 1964; Y8 - 1964; Y9 - 1964;
Y10 - 1964; Y11 - 1970; Y13 - 1972, Y14 - 1972; Y20 - 1928; Y21 -
1927; Y22 - 1949; Y23 - 1948; Y23a - 1962; Y24 - 1948, 1950;
Y25 - 1955, 1961; Y26 - 1956; Y27 - 1953, 1956; Y28 - 1952.

ARGENTINA: Y2 - 1893, 1894, Y7 - 1903, 1914, 1933, 1938, 1940, 1942;
Y8 - 1898, 1920, 1937, 1938; Y9 - 1938, Y12 - 1940; Y12a - 1948;
Y13 - 1939, 1940; Y13a - 1949; Y14 - 1941; Y15 - 1942, 1944,
1945, 1946, 1947, 1950, Y16 - 1942, 1949, Y17 - 1947; Y18 - 1950,
Y19 - 1950; Y20 - 1950; Y21 - 1951, 1952; Y21a - 1953, 1955,
1956; Y22 - 1951; Y22a - 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956; Y23 - 1951;
Y23a - 1953, 1954, 1956, Y24 - 1953, 1954, 1955; Y25 - 1957,
1958, 1959; Y26 - 1958; Y27 - 1957, 1958, 1959, Y28 - 1957, 1958,
1960, 1961; Y29 - 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960; Y30 - 1960; Y31 - 1962,
1963, 1965, 1966; Y32 - 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968
Y33 - 1968; Y34 - 1966; Y35 - 1968; Y36 - 1973, Y38 - 1970.

AUSTRALIA: Y1 - 1910(L); Y2 - 1910(L); Y5 - 1911(L), 1917I(C), 1922(Sy),
1927(M); Y6 - 1912H, 1916I(C), 1917I(C), 1921(M&Sy), 1924(M&Sy),
1926(M&Sy), 1927(M), 1933(M), 1934(M), 1935(I), 1936(M); Y7 -
1927(M), Y9 - 1936(M); Y10 - 1928(M), 1934(M); Y11 - 1917(M); Y2
1918(M), 1931(M); Y13 - 1938(M), 1939(M); YB13 - 1927P; Y14 -
1942(M), 1942I(B), 1943(M); Y15 - 1938(M), 1941(M), 1942(P),
1942I(B), 1943(P), 1943I(B) Type 1, 1947(P); Y16 - 1938(M),
1942D, 1942S, 1943D, 1943(M), 1943S, 1944S, 1947(M); Y17 - 1940(M),
1942D, 1942S, 1943D; Y18 - 1940(M), 1941(M), 1942'.S, 1943'.S,
1944S; Y19 - 1943(M), 1943S; Y20 - 1937(M); Y21 - 1949(P), 1951(P),
1941PL(L), 1952(P); Y22 - 1951(M), 1951(P), 1952(M), 1952(P);
Y23 - 1951(M); Y24 - 1950(M), 1951(LPL), 1952(M); Y26 - 1950(M),
1952(M) Y27 - 1952(M); Y28 - 1953(P), 1954(P); Y29 - 1953(M),
Y31 - 1954(M); Y34 - 1954(M); Y35 - 1959(M), 1962(P), 1963(P),
1964(P); Y36 - 1956(M), 1958(M), 1961(P), 1963(P), 1964(M),
Y37 - 1960(M), 1961(M), 1962(M), 1963(M); Y38 - 1955(M), 1962(M),
1963(M), Y39 - 1959(M), 1960(M), 1963(M); Y40 - 1956(M), 1960(M),
1962(M), 1963(M), 1966, Y41 - 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972,
1973, 1974, 1975. (Australia to be continued next month).

KAHLA NOTGELD, CHRISTMAS SERIES

by David Block, Gainesville, Florida, NI #894



Looking at the 50 pfenig note from Kahla with the Christmas tree reminds me of 1945.

It looked as though I would be stuck with duty on Christmas, that first post-war Christmas in Germany and my first Christmas away from home. I had been transferred to division headquarters and my girl was still in Kahla, packages from home had arrived, Christmas cards (one postage due) had come, the holiday ration of liquor had been distributed, the Red Cross girls had decorated their canteen, but duty on Christmas Day would have been the crowning blow to being in the army, in a foreign land, among most unfriendly people. Fortunately, a reprieve arrived at the last moment, it seems strange that I can't remember today what Godsend changed my fate. (If I had a Freudian turn in mind I might suspect I went A.W.O.L. and am conveniently forgetting that detail but surely that can't be how it happened; I was too innocent and law-abiding then for that.)

Mail-couriers ran every day from headquarters to our widespread companies; after I learned or decided I wouldn't have duty next day, I headed for the mail room and caught the next jeep for Kahla. The

ride was long and cold but the autobahn was still, for the most part, an order of magnitude above anything I had left behind in Tennessee, and I could picture my welcome in Kahla.

Today I can see how naive I was to drop in unexpected on a girl I had left many kilometers away many weeks ago, but, bless her, she was alone to welcome me with open arms, late as it was. I had to wait in the kitchen, she said, and she went into the living room. A couple of minutes later she called me in, and there in the living room stood my first German Christmas tree, blazing with a glory of candles.

Even in Tennessee we had electric lights on our Christmas trees; my parents tell of candle-lit trees when they were young but the effect can't be conveyed by words.

Where my friend had scrounged the candles I don't know. There were long and short ones, thick ones and thin. Even more impressive, I suppose, was the roast leg of lamb she obtained somehow and cooked for dinner on Christmas Day, and more permanent the collection of Winterhilfe tokens she had gathered for me, but the best of all the glorious memories is that awakened by the candle-lit Christmas tree on the notgeld from Kahla.

The Pick-Siemsen edition of Keller's *Serienscheine* lists eight sets from the City of Kahla proper; this Christmas series is #521i. The date of issue is given as 20 November 1921, with an expiration date of 31 December 1921. These six fifty-pfenig notes share a common obverse. The uncaptioned reverses require little explanation. After the reverse with the Christmas tree (which shows Kahla in the back-



ground) we have Mary and Joseph with the Christ child,



the angel and the shepherds,



the adoration of the shepherds,



the visit of the three kings,



and the flight into Egypt. The artistic quality and printing are only average; for me the interest of the series lies in the memories it brings of Germany thirty-two years ago.

MY FIRST COLLECTION or "THREEPENNY BITS"

by I. C. G. CAMPBELL, Weeping Water, Nebraska, NI #1077

I always think it interesting to know how and why a coin collector got started on what he did; also whether he is with his first interest, or has moved on to something else.

I began with English and South African threepenny bits. The latter because my grandparents were South African pioneers, later commuting between Britain and South Africa every year. The South African pieces we called "tikkis", a South African word which I do not know



3d 1942



2-1/2¢ 1961

South Africa

how to spell or its origin. Since I was only a small boy, a threepenny piece was a lot of money for the family had lost all its money at the close of World War I. In fact, threepenny bits were not so common in England, where I still associate them with Christmas pudding. There was always more than one in ours and I think I must

have gotten more than my share over the years.

In Scotland they were more common. We were always given to understand that we should put silver in the offertory plate on a Sunday and a threepenny bit was the smallest silver coin! Whether this is the real reason they were more common in Scotland (they are no longer of silver), I know not. But they certainly were so. Perhaps it is because Scotland is a much poorer country than England, and also because we are more thrifty.



3d 1932

Great Britain

To me, silver is the most beautiful of metals. It always has been, and perhaps that was a part of the reason I started collecting silver coins then. Coins of the British Empire were as far flung in the middle twenties, as are Islamic coins still. And that, in spite of the fact there were no NCLT of the various comic opera Caribbean islands as there are today. Of course it has to be admitted that I am a born collector, as were both my parents before me. My father started me on stamps, but I began the threepenny bits on my own.

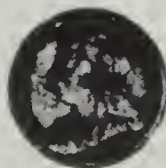
To anyone interested in collecting some special area with definite limits, threepenny bits make a good area to collect, even at today's prices. In 1920 much of the world coinage was still based on gold

and silver. Exchange, in general, was relatively stable, the £ sterling sounder than our present day \$ (dollar); and, in part, an attempt was made to return to the golden days, standards and ways of the Edwardian epoch. Like Camelot, for one brief, shining hour, before the depression hit the world. The point I am making, perhaps rather laboriously, is that many countries still had small silver pieces, about the size of a threepenny bit, and of approximately the same ratio value, in circulation. Mounted on a board, as I had them, they made a quite striking picture. Mount such a collection on a full blue stretch fabric, and see if you do not have a lovely exhibit. Today, the beauty of silver has, from the exigencies of the times, given way to Cupro-Nickel, Bronze, or, even worse, Aluminum.

I collected by types, not dates, though I know I had some extra pieces. To begin with, there were three heads of Queen Victoria: the young head (YA3), the Jubilee head (YA18) and the old or veiled head (Y35).



Jubilee Head (YA18) Old Head (Y35)
Queen Victoria - Great Britain



Edward VII (Y49)
Great Britain



George V (Y65)
Great Britain

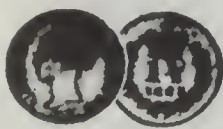


George VI (Y86)
Great Britain



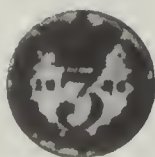
4d (Groat)
Queen Victoria
Great Britain

Then there was King Edward VII (Y49) and King George V (Y65). When the design was changed in 1927 (28), it seemed quite revolutionary. Later I was to have one of the early 3d of George VI (Y86). Beside these, of approximately the same size, I had a groat (4d) of Queen Victoria, and the rather smaller 1-1/2d struck for Ceylon and Jamaica.



Y3 Ceylon
YA3 Jamaica
1-1/2d

The Jamaica/Ceylon coin was my good luck piece which I always carried so that, however poor I was, I always had some money! I can still remember how often, as a very small boy at a boarding school, I looked at that piece longingly and wished that it was "real money" so that I could buy some of the goodies my wealthier playmates did. Now, I just wish I still had it. But, like so many things, it got lost somewhere in my varied career in three continents. I remember, also, that I had several Maundy 3d and 4d pieces, of the young



3 & 4d Maundy - Queen Victoria



head style, used from 1838 to 1887, and which I found in my mother's jewel case (my wife now has this).

From South Africa my grandfather gave me a nice 3d bit of Oom Paul - Paul Kreuger - for whose mythical



3d (Y2)
South Africa

treasure he and an uncle spent over 120,000 in searching. I have still the promissory notes they gave to a man, an Austrian, the Count von Veltheim, who turned out later to be a highly placed German spy, later imprisoned by the South African government in World War I. There were no Victoria, or even Edward VII, for the Union did not come till 1909. But, there were different pieces of George V. Much later I had 3d bits of George VI and Elizabeth II.

Because my grandfather was very active in business affairs in South Africa, including the ill-fated Jameson Raid which precipitated the Boer War, there were other African pieces amongst his effects. From East Africa there was a 25 Cent piece of Edward VII. From German



25 Cents (Y7)
East Africa



1/4 Rupie (Y13)
German East Africa

East Africa there was a 1/4 Rupie of Wilhelm II. However, the real gem, though I did not realize it at the time, was the Tabora sovereign, or 15 Rupien, which I had set as a ring, though without damaging it.



15 Rupien 1916 (Y16)
German East Africa



3d (Y14)
British West Africa

There were also several British West African pieces of George V, which covered the period 1913-36. I remember swapping the various dates for other coins.

In common with many Britishers, we had relatives in many parts of the world. The cousins in Australia provided me with Australian 3d



3d (Y16)
Australia

bits of Edward VII and George V. We did not trouble about mintmarks, - truth to tell I never even considered until I was collecting Bryzntine bronze. Later, of course, there were to be different pieces for George VI and Elizabeth, as "IND.EMP." was dropped from the legend, and then, later, "F.D." added. These little coins tell quite a bit of British

history. With the coming of the decimal coinage, silver vanished from the Australian currency. The same thing happened in New Zealand. We had no relatives there, but the old lady who lived alone next door

had a nephew there. She supplied me with many stamps, and later on, with 3d bits. They fascinated me because of the war clubs. This would be the piece that is Y1 of George V.



3d (Y9)
New Zealand



5¢ (Y2)
Canada

From Canada there were the 5 Cent pieces of Victoria and the two 5 Cent pieces of Edward VII (Y11 and Y11a). The second piece has the Imperial crown, rather than the old royal crown, but I did not understand this at the time. George V was represented by two silver 5 Cent pieces, 1911 (Y17a) and the more common

Y17 which has Dei Gra(tia) (by the Grace of God) added. The U.S. was represented by some pieces by grandmother took home from a visit to Philadelphia in 1900. There was an uncirculated set of all the silver coins of that year which I found put away in an old trunk. But I think I was far more intrigued with two little silver "half dimes of 1860-73. One of these had a valentine on the reverse.



3¢ (Y8) U.S.A.



1/2 Dime (Y13)
Valentine Rev.



1/2 Penny (Y11)
Jamaica

There were also some silver III Cent pieces.

I had also some other silver pieces from the New World which were given me by a school friend whose home was in Trinidad (he also introduced me to guava jelly). One was the 1-1/2d piece from Jamaica which I have already mentioned. He also gave me a 1/2d piece of Jamaica (George V [Y11]). I had some other nice pieces from British Guiana, but I have no idea where they came from, unless the same friend from Trinidad gave them to me. There was the Queen Victoria 4d piece (Y1), the Edward VII 4d (Y2) and the two 4d varieties of George V (Y3 & Y4). These pieces were peculiar to British Guiana - as the 1/3 Farthing is to Malta - which otherwise used the ordinary British currency.



Victoria Reverse 1844 (Y1)



Victoria Reverse 1866 (Y2)



1/4 Real (Y48)
Guatemala

The only Central or South American country of which I had anything was Guatemala. This was a 1/4 Real, the smallest silver coin in the collection.

A U.S. related coin was given me by one of the juniors in my dormitory, an American boy - I was one of the very few from Great Britain,

as the school was essentially for the children of civil servants and military personnel from overseas. The coin was the Philippine Y22. It was the piece issued between 1907 and 1935 when the islands were governed by the United States of America.



10 Centavos (Y22)
Philippines

My father was able to provide me with quite a number of coins as a result of his war experience. He was first in Egypt and I found two silver pieces in his tie pin box. One was a small 10 para piece (YA17) and the other was a 1 Guerch (Y29). But I had no idea of the denominations then, or of what years. From



1 Guerche (Y29)
Egypt



2 Annas (Y31)
India

Egypt he was sent to India for a while and amongst other coins I remember the lovely little 2 anna pieces of Queen Victoria issued between 1862-76 (Y9) and those of Edward VII, used from 1903-10 (Y31). I still think these are the most beautiful of all British Imperial coins.



40 Para Silver (Y9)
Turkey



From India, father went to Mesopotamia (now Iraq) as a part of the Dunsterforce. It must have been there that he acquired the silver 40 Paras of Abdul Aziz (Y9), one piastre pieces of which I obtained a great many in later years when I lived and worked in Turkey. But the best material

of all he got when he was sent to Persia (Iran) which was a nominally neutral country, but used by both Germany and the allies. Here he got, or at least brought home, the 3 Shahis of 1909-12 (Y64), and two other specimens of the same coin which are a little different, namely YA70 and YB70. I did not understand the real difference in



(3) Shahi (Y64)
Persia



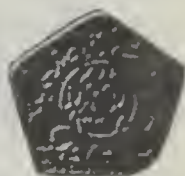
(3) Shahi (YA70) 1/4 Qiran (YC70)
Persia



those days, but in the latter, the date is found on the reverse, between the legs of the imperial Persian lion (YB70). There was also the 1/4 Qiran of 1914-25 (YC70). But, the real gems were the lovely gold presentation pieces which Shah Ahmad gave to my father personally for his work in organizing and helping to feed the starving populace in the terrible famine in Persia in 1917. I remember well his gruesome stories of the wolves digging up the dead to devour them for food, for Muslims do not bury their dead at all deep, or in any box. Sadly, my father sold all these lovely pieces during World War II when I was in Turkey. They must have been something very special indeed for I do not recognize any of the pieces I have ever seen since in catalogues, and I handled those pieces many, many times.

My love of Islamic materials and arts dates from those days of World War I, for my father brought home crates and crates of Persian materials, rugs, embroideries, amber, furs, brass and inlaid woodwork. We grew up in a house that was more truly a museum of Persian art.

There were three other small Islamic silver pieces but I cannot remember from where they came. There was the Morocco 1/10 rial with the date 1331 (Y30), which I always used to think was 1331 A.D., until I went to Turkey, and how the thought of that great age thrilled me. Then there were the beautifully designed 10 Piastres piece of Syria dated 1929 and the rather large 50 centimes of Mohammed-al-Nasar

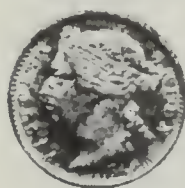


1/10 Rial (Y30)
Morocco

1 Franc (Sim.) (Y42)
Tunisia

1/8 Imadi (Y14)
Yemen

of Tunis (Y29), which was minted in 1917. Also, the mysterious 1/8 imadi of Yeman (Y14). It is more the size of a 6d, but it looked nice and exotic on my board. It was many years before I discovered what it really was.



20 Cents (Y5)
(Similar to 10 Cents)
Mauritius

There were quite a number of other British Empire pieces - strange to remember that there was indeed an Empire when I was growing up! The best, and the most uncommon of them, was the Mauritius Queen Victoria 10 Cents (Y4). It was issued intermittently from 1877-97. I think this piece is now quite hard to find. Mauritius was particularly appealing because every school boy had heard of the 2d blue

Mauritius and had dreams of finding one.

My closest friend at High School was born and lived at Kuala Lumpur and he gave me some nice pieces, as well as stamps. They were nearly

all Straits Settlements, as Malaya was then called.



5 Cents (Y20)
Straits Settlements

5 Cents
Sarawak

There were the 5 cents Victoria (Y13) of 1870-1901 and the 5 cents of Edward VII (Y20) 1902-10. There was also the Sarawak 5 Cent piece (Y18) which was issue in 1920. Rajah Brooke was quite a hero to British

youngsters, with thoughts of a distant island of which they might one day become ruler.

The same friend (Mervyn) also gave me an Edward VII 5 cents of Hong Kong (Y10), and later, when I was at college (I used to go back to



5 Cents (Y10)
Hong Kong

High School to see him fence), also the George V piece (Y18) which was issued only in 1932-33. I never dreamed then of the significance these pieces would one day have for me. Half way through my college career I was offered a post at the great Raffles Museum in Singapore, but luckily I refused it. Had I accepted it, I would have signed a death warrant. A few short years

later most of my High School classmates were killed fighting in Malaya. Mervyn, whose brother-in-law, a judge, was murdered by the Japanese, was the last one to cross the bridge from Malaya to Singapore, for he had the responsibility of seeing that it was blown up. In spite of being on the infamous Burma Road, he survived, but those who were prisoners of the Japanese will know what this meant, both to those captured and to those of us who had no news for years of those whom we loved. Coins can, and do, tell a story and conjure up many memories.



3 Piastres (Y4)
Cyprus



3d (Y3)
Southern Rhodesia

The only other Empire coins that I can remember were the Cyprus 3 piastres of Queen Victoria (Y4), though it was really more the size of a 6d; and the Southern Rhodesia 3d of George V (Y3). This was given to me by friends in Istanbul whose married daughter

lived there. It was only issued from 1932-36. I was fascinated by the spear design on the reverse. It brought to mind some of the books on which I grew up - Rider Haggard's *Allen Quartermain* and *She*.

There were also a number of European silver pieces. In spite of the upheavals of World War I, the currencies of most of Europe were reasonably stable, compared with today, particularly up to 1914. The defeated Central European powers suffered the worst, with incredible inflations and then, of course, the whole world was hit by the depression of the '30s.



50 Para (Y19)
Serbia



50 Centimes (Y16)
Belgium



10 Cents (Y43)
The Netherlands

I was in Belgium in 1928 and, amongst other coins, came home with a nice 50 cent piece of Leopold II (Y16), though that also was nearer a 6d than a 3d. When we crossed over to spend a day in Holland, I did find a Netherlands 10 cents (Y43) with the older head of Queen Wilhelmina, issued from 1926-45. The little tea shop in Zeebrugge, where we were able to eat all we wanted for 1/- (30 cents then), provided me with a quite unusual piece, the Curaçao 1/10 Gulden of Wilhelmina of 1901. I think it must also have been there that I got the French 50 centimes piece (Y62) minted from 1897-1920. They had



1/10 Gulden (Y1)
Curaçao



50 Centimes (Y62)
France

so many foreign tourists visit there (because of the blockade of World War I) that many currencies were represented.



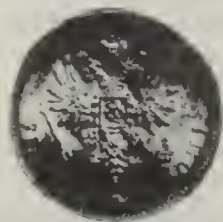
10 Øre (Y36)
Denmark



10 Öre (Y47)
Sweden

Scandinavian countries were well represented by the Danish 10 øre (Y36) of Christian X. Most of England's eggs and butter came from Denmark in my childhood, so that Danes and their currency were

often met. I had nothing from Norway, but there was the Swedish 10 öre of Gustav V (Y47) which had a long issue from 1927-42.



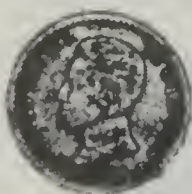
25 Penniä (Y4)
Finland

One of my most cherished pieces was the Finnish 25 penniä (Y4) of 1865-1917. It was given me by the Princess Sonya Yaroslav, a refugee who had been at a private school in England with my mother when she was sent home from South Africa. There were no coin books in England then, as we have here now, and for a long time the double-headed eagle of the Romanoffs made me think it was a Russian piece. I had forgotten (if ever I knew) that Finland was under the Russian rule until the Revolution in 1917.

While I was at college, the Spanish civil war was raging and there were quite a number of contacts with Spain. Somewhere in this time



50 Centimos (Y87)
Spain



50 Centimos (Y92)
Spain

I obtained two Spanish pieces. They were both of Alfonso XIII's 50 centimo pieces. The first had the familiar child's head, issued 1896-1900, and the other a youth's head, issued 1904-10. Both, however, were really a 6d size. Both were of particular interest to me as it was through the Span-

ish Bourbons and the German Battenbergs (Mountbatten in Britain) that hemophilia got into the Russian Imperial family. My roommate one year was an illegitimate son of the Hesse family, and a hemophiliac. I learned a great deal about that tragic illness that year.

The two remaining silver pieces in the collection were Germany (Y12), a 20 pfennig issued from 1873-77 and a Serbia 50 para piece of Peter I. I do not remember where I obtained the German piece. The Serbia piece (Y22) was issued in 1915 and is the size of a 6d. It does not really count as I got it in Belgrade in World War II when I took despatches there.

For those of you who have borne with me thus far, I shall explain why I have dragged in so much that is personal. Part of the joy of a real coin collector is, or can be, in the associations and joys of acquisition, that each piece can bring when one looks back. I had almost no spare money in those days, or indeed at any but one short period of my life. Nor did I have any real knowledge of coins for we did not have the advantage of books as we do today, except in fields where I could not afford to buy coins. Whatever you collect, when you look over your specimens, or show them to a friend, do they bring back pleasant memories? To me, beside the scholarship, that is the acid test of a real coin collector, rather than mere coin hoarding, as all too many individuals do today.

The other point is that many ordinary collectors today find themselves at a dead end. This is either because every thing is too expensive, or because they have gotten as many coins in their field of interest as are obtainable, or that they can afford.

If this is your case, try another field of interest. Silver is a beautiful metal when it can be kept untarnished, I think lovelier than gold. The smallest silver denominations of the world of the late 19th, or early 20th centuries, that I have thus described, mounted on a blue or black background, make a very attractive exhibit. If you need a new field, here is a good challenge.

In conclusion, I am sorry there are so few illustrations. But all but one or two of the coins got lost, or were disposed of by my family, in the upheavals of World War II when I was out of England, in Turkey, and later, moved to this country.

MEMO REGARDING OLD COIN SYSTEMS USED ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF NICARAGUA

by Olof Bräutigam. Göteborg, Sweden.

(Editor: The following is a request for numismatic information from a non-member in Sweden. It is apparent that Mr. Bräutigam is not a numismatist, but most certainly has a novice interest. Any NI members who wish to share some information with him are invited to write him at Box 34019, S-400 34 Göteborg, Sweden.)

Some members of my family, all born in Sweden, emigrated to the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua at the end of the last century. Some of them later returned to Sweden, but some stayed for the rest of their lives.

My father, August Bräutigam (1871-1970), lived on the coast from 1883 to 1897 but then returned to Sweden. In 1903 he founded in Gothenburg an agency for the Remington Typewriter Co. and got married. I was born in 1910.

When my father first went out he was accompanied by an uncle who had settled down on Corn Island, probably already at the end of the 70's. From 1891 to 1904 four brothers and two cousins joined August and his uncle. When they first came out to this area it was called The Mosquito Reservation, belonging to Great Britain and was governed

from Jamaica with a British Consul residing in Bluefields. On several occasions Nicagagua claimed the right of the territory and on February 12, 1894, Nicaragua took over in Bluefields and the area was given the name of Departamento Zelaya.

My father made a report of his life on a tape recorder which gives many details of interest of the hard life in this remote and hidden territory. August Bräutigam and his uncle, J. A. Petersen, were engaged in all sorts of business activities. Peterson first on Corn Island, and from about 1885, with assistance from August, in Pearl Lagoon. During one period August had his own business in Pearl Lagoon and Petersen in Bluefields.

Before 1894 the Mosquito Reservation had no monetary system of its own but for business purpose they accepted all types of gold and silver coins and their values were estimated by weight and fineness. They received coins from the U.S., from Great Britain and from different Latin American countries. August is mentioning that they ordered from the mint in New Orleans, La. Mexican silver dollars delivered in bags and they sent back bags containing all sorts of odd coins of gold and silver to be melted. The Mexican silver dollar had the value of half the U.S. dollar, the latter being of too high a value to suit the local market. It is possible to verify some of this information through some other source. The area was at that time English speaking and then it was natural that they did not use the Spanish word peso. Can it be verified that there was a mint in New Orleans and how did they get the bags containing 100 Mexican dollars in silver coins? If there was not mint, could it be a sales agent?

When Nicaragua took over in 1894 the monetary system was changed.

The language used in the letters between the brothers and cousins was mostly English, sometimes mixed up with Swedish but never Spanish. In a letter from 1899 they talk of Sols as being the money in use, but they often use the U.S. dollar, especially in foreign trade and for all important business. The letter says that "the paper money has gone down to 285 - 300, cannot get any exchange for paper, and not one Sol to be seen". A letter from 1914 says that "the Sol was proclaimed no good and that the Cordoba was introduced -- the silver Cordobas do not cost more than a Sol to make but pass for one dollar gold --".

In addition I will mention that J. A. Petersen issued a token of 5 cents to be used in Pearl Lagoon, probably by the end of the 1880's. It shows on the adverse (sic) the name J. A. Petersen and Pearl Lagoon and on the reverse the figure 5. To my knowledge there is only one kept.

The extracts mentioned above give details and it would be of interest for me to find, if possible, literature which can give a more complete picture of the monetary systems mentioned above and I should appreciate all information that could give an answer to my questions.

FOREIGN MERCHANT ADVERTISING COUNTERMARKS

by Gregory G. Brunk, Waterloo, Iowa, NI #749

United States and English advertising countermarks have been rather extensively researched, but this is not true of merchant countermarks from other nations. Except for a few scattered articles it is very hard to find any information on advertising countermarks issues outside of these two countries.

A large number of countermarks, perhaps better than ninety percent, were produced as pocket pieces by merchants and other individuals. As such they were not intended for advertisement. The following list contains all merchant countermarks which have come to my attention and are established as appearing on two or more coins or tokens.*

AUSTRALIA

These are found on Australian merchant tokens issued for general circulation and English copper coins.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1). ALLAMBY | 11). JOHNSON & CO MELBOURNE
(around) I |
| 2). A. BUSH | 12). W. KERNOT |
| 3). F. CADE | 13). KERNOT CHILLWELL |
| 4). T. COKER | 14). KERNOT/W. KERNOT/CHILLWELL/
W.H.K. (in four lines radi-
ating from the center) |
| 5). T. COTTRILL LATE COTTRILL & CO | 15). KING |
| 6). I. DANIELS | 16). (Crown)/KING |
| 7). DOVER CASTLE (around a Crown) | 17). R. NURSE |
| 8). FAX/LEATHER/CUTTER | |
| 9). C HYDE | |
| 10). C. JENKINS AUCTIONEER ADELAIDE | 18). PATTISON/GUNMAKER/SYDNEY |

*I have a very extensive listing of United States and foreign merchant countermarks. If you have a piece which is not listed here I would be more than happy to indicate if I have a record of it. Without doubt there are many merchant countermarks which do not appear in this short listing.

AUSTRALIA (Cont'd)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 19). S. ROW | 22). W. WATSON |
| 20). J.T. THOMAS/AGENT GEELONG | 23). WILSON/ENGRAVER/390 PITT ST |
| 21). THOMAS/AGENT/GEELONG | 24). WILSON/ENGRAVER/390 PITT ST/
SYDNEY |

BRAZIL

The following countermark is found on British sovereigns and Brazilian 200 reis.

- 25). S. GUERRA

CANADA

Canadian countermarks are noted on a wide variety of copper coins and tokens, not only of Canada, but issues of the United States and in the case of Devins and Bolton, the countermark was applied apparently to any coin available the size of a large cent.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 26). DEVINS/&/BOLTON/ - / MONTRÉAL | 28). ROBINSON'S CARRIAGE WORKS
(around) KINGSTON |
| 27). FINDLAY & MCWILLIAM, MONTREAL | 29). ROULEAU |

DENMARK

These advertising countermarks are found primarily on Swedish and Norwegian copper coins, but also are sometimes seen on silver pieces.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 30). ALLAN DAHL | 39). LANDSHOTELLET/--/30
LANDEMAERKET 30 |
| 31). ALLAN DAHL/A K | 40). LANDMANDS ·HOTELLET/--/ |
| 32). H. DEMANT/ODENSE | LANDEMAERKET |
| 33). DUCELL | 41). HOTEL MOLBERG |
| 34). CORSET Huset | 42). S. OLESEN |
| 35). LARBJØRNSTRÆDE 11 KBHVN
(around) HOTEL/FAXE | 43). SLOTSKROEN |
| 36). H. P. GREEN/KØBENHAVN | 44). SOLIO/CYCLE |
| 37). HANSEN/STEMPELFABRIK/KØBENHAVN | 45). SOLIO/CYKLE |
| 38). KORUPS HAVE | 46). SVENDBORG BRYGHUS |
| | 47). SVENDBORG/BOCK |

FRANCE ?

This countermark has been noted on English and Italian copper coins.

- 48). LE/PICOTIN/APERITIF

*The countermark "BOLTON'S" has also been noted, but I have not been able to verify this reading.

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ON BEYOND UNC

by W. E. Mullan, Jr., Washington, D. C., NI #1040

I am sure that some of you will recognize that the following owes much to Dr. Seuss. It is inspired by his book *ON BEYOND "Z"* in which he discusses the little-known letters that follow "Z" in the alphabet.

Sitting alone in my room late at night
An idea came like a flash of bright light.

Collectors of coins as a class, don't you see
Will never be able to reason like me

Until back to school they scramble and dash
To study the course for small sums of cash

That dealers already have taken and passed
Magna cum lauda, with distinction and class.

Numismatists often stop learning too soon,
(Something like quitting work around noon)

While some of the others keep on for the day
Reaping a harvest for which we all pay.

For many a scholar assumes that he's right
Using "Good" to "UNC." grading however he might

With never a thought about how it can end
So abruptly with UNC.

See what I mean - it is simple to see
Something beyond UNC just has to be!

Or never on earth can we ever describe
A coin without tarnish or bumps on its side.

So now I will tell you what all dealers know
That UNC is followed by a dozen or so

Super, superior, spectacular grades
Each better by far than coins newly made.

The next grades in order and just beyond UNC,
Are Brilliant, Select, Gem, Proof-like junk
That aren't quite as perfect to the unaided eye
As another that's simply MS-65.

A little more value is added with love
When plus signs follow the grades as above.

And all kinds of in-between chaff is described
When two or three terms are strung out side by side

Until finally we get to a first strike supreme
Handled with gloves and cleaned by live steam

Packaged in plastic without lint or vapor
Before it could even be bumped by a neighbor.

Surely you know that this coin so sublime
Is MS-70 and not 69.

Except when one that good comes along
Then 70 plus is where it belongs.

And then comes a time a day or two later
(I shutter to say that it's all in the paper)

We know that in grading we've only begun
For there in an ad is an MS-71.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA COINS WITH PORTUGUESE MOZAMBIQUE COUNTERSTAMPS

by N. T. Shah, Tabora, Tanzania, NI #1343



Illustrated above are two examples of counterstamped German East Africa 20 Heller emergency issue coins. Because of World War I activities, these coins were originally struck at the provisional capital of German East Africa at Tabora to aid commerce and help to pay the troops of the German military.

The coins are Y10a Varieties 2 and 4 struck in brass. They are counterstamped with PM in circular form indicating that they circulated as money in Portuguese Mozambique.

In my last 12 years of collecting I have obtained three pieces in brass with a M counterstamp for Mozambique, but these are the first I have ever obtained with the PM stamp. They are considered RR, and maybe RRR, and I have never noted any being on dealers lists for sale.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE "MARDIN" HOARD. Islamic countermarks on Byzantine Folles. by N. M. Lowick, S. Bendall, and P. D. Whitting. 80pp, 8pl with numerous coin illustrations and enlargements of the countermarks. 28 diagrams in the text. Card cover. 1977. Published by A. H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., 11 Adelphi Terrace, London W C2N 6BJ, England.

There were about 2,200 countermarked coins found in a large hoard of 13,500 copper pieces, which neither the provenance nor the date of finding is known for certain. The coins themselves suggest a provenance hence the name "Mardin" was used by the authors of this excellent study.

The authors admit that such a comprehensive study of countermarked folles could not have been undertaken without reference to much other material in museum collections and in private hands.

All the 28 countermarks listed on the pages 30-46 appear in the hoard and this includes all that have, up to now, been identified though some have been differently read. Mr. Lowick places the period in which the Mardin Byzantine folles were countermarked as from 1140 to 1200 and concludes that Byzantine copper coinage was in general circulation much longer than has generally been thought, and in the face of competition from Turkish, Egyptian and particularly Mongol currencies.

The book has a list of publications in which discussion of similar countermarked coins are included.

Recommended for the specialist and collectors in Islamic coins.

Reviewed by Kenneth M. MacKenzie

Die Münzen der UdSSR 1921-1975 (Coinage of the USSR 1921-1975) by Reinhold Kaim, has just been published and is now available. This work is Volume I of Kaim's *Russland Serie Spezial*. Volume II on Russian Imperial coinage will appear this winter.

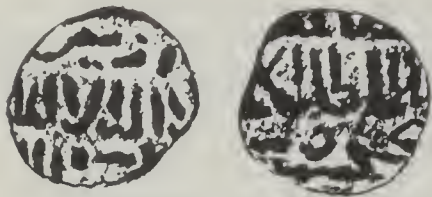
The 80 page softbound catalogue is well-illustrated, with a highly informative German text. Weights and measurements are given, as are prices in Fine, Very Fine, Extra Fine and Proof. Since Mr. Kaim is a coin dealer as well as a writer his pricing is realistic.

In addition to coinage of the USSR, Kaim lists those of Tuva, Spitzbergen, Armavir, Kwarezm, Bukhara, Daghestan, and tokens of Petrograd, Kiev and the Urals, with a description of known varieties.

The book is available at \$17.50 postpaid from North-East Coin Company, Box CC, Hillsboro, N. H. 03244 or from Kaim-Verlag, Dahlienstrasse 19, D-5800, Hagen 8, West Germany. A 10% discount is extended to all NI members who furnish their membership number with their order.

Reviewed by John Hunter

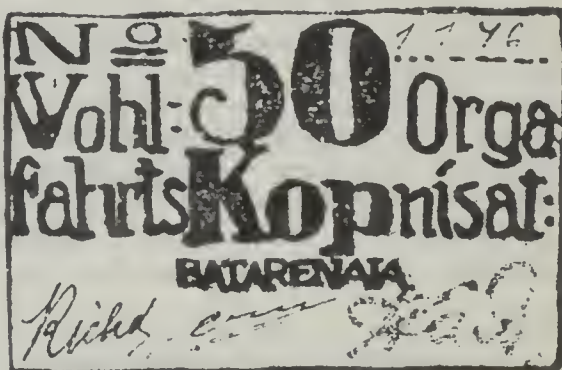
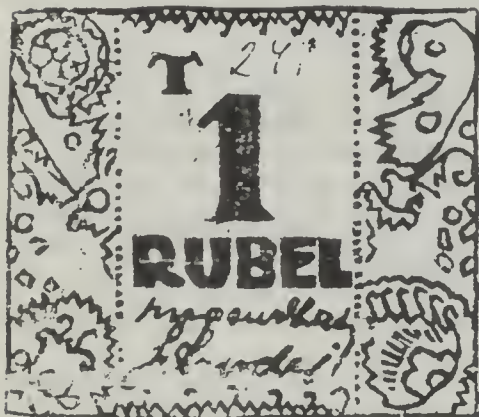
IDENTIFICATION, Please?



The piece to the left was submitted by Jürgen Mikeska, Vogelsbergstr. 9, D-6382 Friedrichsdorf / Ts., West Germany.

Member Mikeska commented that the coin is struck under the Seljuqs of Rum, but it bears on one side the

name Izmir in Arabic. As the Seljuqs never ruled in Izmir and the fact that member Mikeska is not very familiar with the coins of the Seljuqs, can any NI member help him out on this piece?



Member W. E. Haskell, Hochstr. 17, 6101 Modautal 2, Klein Biberau, West Germany submitted the two notes above from his collection of POW money. He suggested that possibly some member has a copy of the Kardakoff catalog or know the origin and story of these two notes. Can any NI member help here?

Responses received from October 1977 ID, Please?

We would like to thank Raymond J. Hebert, Patrick D. Hogan and Charles K. Panish for their response and identification of the piece illustrated in the October 1977 issue. They identified the piece as follows:

AFGHANISTAN. BARAKZAI DYNASTY. Sher 'Ali, 2nd reign, AD 1868-78. AR rupee dated AH 1294 struck at Kabul. The inscription is in Dari (Afghan Persian): Obverse (right photo): "Amir Sher 'Ali / 1294". Reverse (left photo). "Duriba Dar al-Sultanate Kabul / 1294". (Struck at the capital, KABUL).

The coin is listed in the current edition of Krause-Mishler's *STANDARD CATALOG OF WORLD COINS*, page 27, as #929.

All responses recieved on items published in IDENTIFICATION, Please? will be recorded in this column for the information of the membership.

INFORMATION, PLEASE!

by Dr. Felix D. Bertalanffy, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, NI #1298

In contrast to most coins of which identification is desired through the column "IDENTIFICATION, Please?", the one presently in question will undoubtedly be familiar to specialists in Asian numismatics. Therefore, for this one instance, a new column has been born, renamed from "Identification" to "Information, Please!".



Both sides of the coins are here depicted. It came provided with the following scanty information: "Mongols - Genghis Khan, 1206-1221 A.D. Billion 15 mm, Arabic inscriptions. The sole known coin attributed to Genghis Khan."

Without doubt, more elaborate information must be contained in numismatic works. But this writer is chiefly a philatelist who owns none of them. Nonetheless, he carries the conviction that this coin could be the object of a fascinating historical chronicle on the colorful character Genghis Khan, providing all the information known of this coin in a definitive report. For instance, what implies "attributed"? How certain is it whether this coin was struck under the rule of the Mongol conquerer, and what are other alternatives? Where precisely was it struck, and what is its metal composition? What do its Arabic inscriptions relate? In what areas was the coin legal tender, and precisely during what period was it valid? Was the coin struck in large quantities? And above all, what was its worth then? For instance, how many of these coins bought a beautiful slit-eyed female slave!

Might any of the knowledgeable experts in the field feel stimulated by these basic questions to compose an intriguing chronicle on this topic for publication in the *NI BULLETIN*? Hopefully at least one of them will, because historical reports are as a rule the most fascinating to peruse. I know, there would be at least one captive reader, which clearly ought to render the endeavor worthwhile. Therefore, please respond! Thank you very much.

NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS

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* Collectors' Coins

BULGARIA

- *Y82 1 Lev 1976, Cupro-Nickel (27mm)
- *Y83 2 Leva 1976, Cupro-Nickel (30mm)
(Y82-83: Centennial of National Uprising Against Turks)
- Y86 50 Stotinki 1977, Cupro-Nickel (23.3mm), Sofia University
- *Y87 5 Leva 1977, .500 Silver (36mm), 150th Anniversary Birth of Petko Rachov Slaveykov)

COOK ISLANDS

- *Y19 5 Dollars 1977, .925 Silver (42mm)

GUYANA

- *Y15 50 Dollars 1976, Silver
- *Y17 100 Dollars 1977, .500 Gold (25.2mm)

HUNGARY

- *Y135 200 Forint 1977, .640 Silver (37mm), 175th Anniv. National Museum)

INDIA

- Y111 5 Paisa 1977, Aluminum, Sixth F.A.O. Coinage
- Y112 10 Paisa 1977, Aluminum, Sixth F.A.O. Coinage

JORDAN

- Y21 1/4 Dinar 1977, Cupro-Nickel (34mm), 25th Anniv. of Reign
- *Y22 25 Dinars 1977, .916 Gold (28mm), 25th Anniv. of Reign
(This piece previously reported as Y21 is renumbered.)
- *Y23 2-1/2 Dinars 1977, .900 Silver (38.6mm), Conservation Series)
- *Y24 5 Dinars 1977, .900 Silver (38.6mm), Conservation Series
- *Y25 50 Dinars 1977, Gold (34mm), Conservation Series
(The Conservation Series previously reported as Y22-24 has been renumbered.)

RWANDA

- Y11 20 Francs 1977, Brass (27mm)
- Y12 50 Francs 1977, Brass (29mm)

SAN MARINO

- *Y59 500 Lire 1976, Silver, Social Security
- Y60 1 Lira 1977, Aluminum (17.2mm), Third F.A.O. Issue
- Y61 2 Lire 1977, Aluminum (18.3mm)
- Y62 5 Lire 1977, Aluminum (20.2mm)
- Y63 10 Lire 1977, Aluminum (23.3mm)
- Y64 20 Lire 1977, Aluminum-Bronze (21.3mm)
- Y65 50 Lire 1977, Stainless Steel (21.3mm)
- Y66 100 Lire 1977, Stainless Steel (27.8mm)
- Y67 100 Lire 1977, Stainless Steel (27.8mm)
- *Y68 500 Lire 1977, .835 Silver (29mm)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

- Y1 1 Cent 1977, Bronze, F.A.O. Coinage
- Y2 2 Cents 1977, Bronze
- Y3 5 Cents 1977, Cupro-Nickel
- Y4 10 Cents 1977, Cupro-Nickel
- Y5 20 Cents 1977, Cupro-Nickel
- Y6 1 Dollar 1977, Cupro-Nickel
- *Y7 5 Dollars 1977, Silver

SUDAN

- Y63 10 Milliemes 1976, Brass (25mm), 20th Anniv. of Independence
- Y64 2 Ghirsh 1976, Cupro-Nickel (20mm), 20th Anniv. of Independence
- Y65 5 Ghirsh 1976, Nickel-Brass (23.5mm), 20th Anniv. of Indep.
- Y66 10 Ghirsh 1976, Nickel-Brass (27.5mm), 20th Anniv. of Indep.

SWITZERLAND

- Y60 5 Francs 1977, Cupro-Nickel, 150th Anniversary of the Death of Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. (Previously reported in April 1977, but not as a commemorative.)

THAILAND

(The appearance of two more regular issues has caused extensive renumbering of Thailand issues reported in the April, September and October bulletins.)

- Y109 25 Satang B.E. 2520 (1977), Aluminum-Bronze (20.4mm)
- Y110 1 Baht B.E. 2520 (1977), Cupro-Nickel (25.15mm)
- Y111 5 Baht B.E. 2520 (1977), Cupro-Nickel Clad (29.5mm)
- Y112 1 Baht B.E. 2520 (1977), Cupro-Nickel (25mm), 2nd FAO Coinage
- Y113 150 Baht B.E. 2520 (1977), .925 Silver (35mm), 2nd FAO Coinage
- Y114 1 Baht 1977, Cupro-Nickel (27mm), Graduation of Princess
- Y115 10 Baht 1977, Nickel (32mm), Graduation of Princess
- *Y116 150 Baht 1977, .925 Silver (35mm), Graduation of Princess
- Y117 10 Baht 1977, Nickel (32mm), Wedding of Crown Prince
- *Y118 150 Baht 1977, .925 Silver (35mm), Wedding of Crown Prince
- *Y119 2500 Baht 1977, .900 Gold, Wedding of Crown Prince

TUNISIA

- Y77 1/2 Dinar 1976, Cupro-Nickel (24mm), Second F.A.O. Coinage
- Y78 1 Dinar 1976, Cupro-Nickel (28mm), Second F.A.O. Coinage

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

- *Y20 20 Crowns 1977, .925 Silver (45mm), George III Portraits
- *Y21 50 Crowns 1977, .925 Silver (50mm), George III Portraits
- *Y22 100 Crowns 1977, .500 Gold (33mm), George III Portraits

TAKE LIFE A LITTLE EASIER

by Gabriel A. Grams, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, MI #1152

There once was a gold coin collector

Who built with his coins a reflector

To catch the sun's heat.

It would have been neat,

But night came - he did not expect her!

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

DECEMBER NI EDUCATIONAL FORUM: The annual Awards Dinner will take the place of the monthly Educational Forum this month. The dinner will be held at the home of Bill & Lee Benson, 4024 Montwood, Dallas. It will be on Friday, December 16th at 7:00 PM. The price will be \$5.75 per person and will include a Chinese dinner and drinks. For further information or reservations, please contact Ross Schraeder at P. O. Box 30013, Dallas, TX 75230 or phone (214) 239-4347.

Julius A. Lashley Vallet, Post Box 1045, 1007 Copenhagen K, Denmark: I am in need of Spink's *NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR* for July - December 1974; January - December 1975. Also complete years from 1939 to 1972, bound or unbound. ALSO, I need information about books, medals, etc. relating to Ballooning. For my personal use I am trying to compile a list of all known medals relating to Ballooning. Will also be interested in buying same.

Charlie Wyatt, Box 33588, San Diego, Calif. 92103: I am compiling a catalog of coins of the world 1650-1750. This is intended to be an complement to the Craig book and extend listings by type back another approximately 100 years. Although the catalog will include crowns and gold, I especially need help in the minor coinage. Pictures are especially needed. Areas of particular help needed are:

Indian States

The smaller German States

Iraq

Italian States

Iran

Afghanistan

Persons making a substantial contribution will receive appropriate credit in the published work. Please write before sending any photos or coins.

RevMex, Sunset Ridge Road, Ozawkie, KS 66070: Short articles WANTED. We need short articles of one paragraph, one page or whatever you can manage that covers awards stamps, medals, coins or anything connected to the Revolutionary period of Mexico (1910-20). Please note our NEW ADDRESS. The November issue of *THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION REPORTER* is out and you may receive a complimentary sample copy for the asking. Verne R. Walrafen, Editor.

WE GOOFED (APOLOGIES TO THE AUTHOR)

Our apologies to O. D. Cresswell of Belfast, Northern Ireland. In his excellent article recording the current countermarked Eire coins found in Northern Ireland (*NI BULLETIN*, November 1977, pp. 355-359), "SOME COUNTERMARKED EIRE COINS", there is one error important enough to be corrected. On page 357 listing the coins found a single time, BAN BOG BUTTER should have read BAN BOG MONEY. The same error was made in the listing of the coins. The 1961 2 Shillings (Y15a) should read BAN BOG MONEY in three lines on the reverse. Please correct your copy of this article as it will probably become a valuable reference in future years for those interested in these countermarks.
